



SETTLE

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1925.

Area, 151,986 acres; *Rateable Value* (1925), £145,075; *Inhabited Houses* (1871), 2,977; (1881), estimated 2,854; (1891), 2,837 (1901), 3,043; (1911), 3,276; (1921), 3,442. *Population enumerated* (1871), 15,134; (1881), 13,800; (1891), 14,071; (1901), 14,318; (1911), 14,902; (1921) Census 15,373=Corrected estimate by Registrar General = 15,020.

Number of separate occupiers (1921)=3,497. Sum represented by a penny rate=£392.

In accordance with instructions received (December 18th, 1924, Circular 540), from the Ministry of Health, this report will be a Survey Report.

Locality.—The Settle Rural District is oblong in shape, and is bounded on the North by the Sedburgh Rural District, and a corner of the North Riding north of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, on the North West it touches a corner of Westmoreland, on the West by Lancashire, on the East by the Skipton Rural, and on the South for the most part by the Bowland Rural District and part of the Skipton Rural.

The mountains form part of the Pennine Range or backbone of England, not in a continuous chain but in broken ranges intersected by the valleys. It is drained by tributaries of four important rivers, two of which, the Ribble and the Aire take their rise within the district. It is traversed from North to South by two paralld circuitous lines of watershed, the Ribble-Lune watershed on the West, and the Ribble-Wharfe and Ribble-Aire on the East. In the Western portion the streams from Ingleton, Thornton-in-Lonsdale and Burton-in-Lonsdale form the river Greta, and those from Austwick, Lawkland, Clapham and Bentham form the river Wenning, both tributaries of the Lune. The central portion contains Upper Ribblesdale, the river rising in the North in the Cam and Ingleton Fells, courses directly southwards and leaves the district at Nappa. In the South East portion the river Aire rises on Malham Moor and running south leaves the district at Coniston Cold. In the North East portion the river Skirfare, a tributary of the river Wharfe, flows down Littondale, leaving the district below Hawkswick and joins the Wharfe near Kilnsey in the Skipton Rural District.

Main branches of the L.M.S. Railway cross the district, entering at Coniston Cold and running N.W. to Lower Bentham, for Carnforth on the West Coast, and other branches, both at Settle, running parallel with the Ribble (the Settle and Carlisle branch). A branch from the former runs from Clapham to Ingleton where it joins the L. and N.W. railway on to Tebay. From Hellifield Junction the L. and Y. branch runs S.W. into Lancashire.

Area.—The area of the district is 151,986 acres and embraces 31 parishes.

Elevation.—In the extreme north on the western margin of the Ribble watershed “Whernside,” the highest point rises to a height of 2,414 feet, and a little further west, “Ingleborough” above Ingleton to 2,373 feet. Further south on the east side of the Ribble “Penyghent” reaches 2,231 feet and a little further south “Fountains Fell,” 2,191.

The lowest point in the district is found in Low Bentham, 223 feet. Geologically the mountain limestone forms the greater portion of the northern half of the district, while the southern half is formed on the West by the millstone grit, and on the East by the Yoredale series. In some places in the neighbourhood of Ingleton all are combined on a floor of ancient silurian. The district is crossed midway from West to East by the great “Craven Fault.”

Coal is obtained in Ingleton and Bentham districts.

This is essentially a grazing district and the valleys are rich in pasture and meadow land, above which are extensive stretches of moorland and rugged rocky fells and escarpments.

RAINFALL.

Drainage Area	<i>Lune</i>	<i>Ribble</i>	<i>Aire</i>	<i>Wharfe</i>
Place of Observation	“Halsteads,” Thornton-in-Lonsdale	Settle	Malham Tarn	Arncliffe
Height above Sea Level	414 ft.	450 ft.	1296 ft.	730 ft.
Annual Rainfall, 1925	—	46·37	56·50	63·27
Average Rainfall	43·75	41·83	57·51	61·94
No. of years on which average is calculated	11	40	55	65

Occupation and Industries.—The chief occupation throughout the district is agriculture in the form of grazing farms for the breeding and rearing of cattle and sheep and the production of milk and butter. In some of the populous townships there are certain mills and factories as follows:

<i>Townships.</i>			<i>Industries.</i>
Burton-in-Lonsdale ...	...	...	Agriculture and 1 Pottery
Bentham ...	...	...	Agriculture, 1 Cotton Mill, 1 Hose-pipe and Belting Works, 1 Silk Mill at Low Bentham
Ingleton ...	...	...	Agriculture, 1 Colliery and 1 Quarry
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	...	...	Agriculture, 2 Limestone Quarries
Langcliffe ...	...	...	Agriculture, 1 Limestone Quarry, 2 Cotton Mills, and 1 Paper Mill
Settle...	...	...	Agriculture, 1 Cotton Mill
Hellifield ...	...	...	Agriculture, 1 Burling and Mending Works, L. M. & S. Railway Centre
Airton ...	...	...	Agriculture, and 1 small Engineering Works
Giggleswick ...	...	...	Agriculture, and 1 Limestone Quarry

Sanitary Conditions and Progress.—*Water Supply.*—Schemes of public water supply have during recent years been carried out by the Sanitary Authority for Settle, Giggleswick and Stackhouse, Ingleton, High and Low Bentham, and the hamlet of Newby; also for High and Low Westhouse, for the village of Austwick, for Horton-in-Ribblesdale, for Airton and Scosthrop, for Hellifield, for Keasden Valley, and for Langcliffe. The villages of Long Preston and Burton-in-Lonsdale have been supplied by private companies. The villages of Clapham, Arncliffe, Rathmell, Malham, and Stainforth are supplied by the principal property owners. The hamlets of Hanlith, Halton West, Litton, Halton Gill, and Foxup, have water piped into their houses. Kirkby Malham is supplied by means of a stand pipe.

In 1921, at *Bentham*, a supply was laid, consisting of 520 yards of 1½ inch pipes and 550 yards of 1 inch, from the private main supplying Fourstone House and Farm, and 4 houses connected therewith.

At *Ingleton* an augmentation of the supply from a spring at Southern Scales Fell was completed, consisting of 2,003 yards of 4 inch and 4,886 yards of 3 inch mains from the spring to the existing reservoir, and the Hill Inn, School and School House were connected therewith. An extension was also laid at Ingleton for 26 houses erected by the Colliery Co.

At *Helwith Bridge*, Horton, the school and 5 adjoining houses were supplied with water by means of a windmill and storage tank.

In 1922, an extension of water supply at *Austwick* was laid, consisting of 1,100 yards of 1 in. pipe from Hobs Gate to Silloth House.

In 1923, at *Bentham*, an extension of water main in Goodenber Road for the Council's building site comprising 220 yards of 3 ins. main, 1 stop valve and 3 hydrants, also an extension of service pipe, comprising : 356 yards of 1 ins. for supply to Clifford Hall.

At *Settle*, an extension of water main at Bridge End, for new houses, consisting of 135 yards of 3 ins., 1 stop valve and 1 hydrant, also an extension in Cammock Lane of 200 yards of 3 ins. main, 1 stop valve and 2 hydrants, for new houses.

In 1925, the provision of a new supply for *Burton-in-Lonsdale* has been under consideration, and guagings taken from an additional spring, but no decision has been arrived at.

For *Hellifield*, plans for the additional work in connection with the supply of water from Ormskill Green were forwarded to the Ministry in May, for sanction to borrow £2,300, but this was declined in November. Shortness of supply was again experienced, and in view of the erection of 12 new houses, and a prospective additional 28, it is necessary that action should be taken forthwith to increase the supply.

Settle and Giggleswick Water.—An extension of water main consisting of 567 yards of 3 ins. pipes from Settle Gas Works Bridge to Four Lane End has been laid for new property.

Sewerage and Drainage.—This authority has during recent years carried out complete schemes of sewerage for Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe, and Stackhouse, Ingleton, High and Low Bentham, Hellifield, Stainforth, Long Preston, Clapham, Newby, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Austwick and Airtion.

In 1921, an extension of main sewer at *Ingleton* was laid for the 26 new houses at the Colliery Village.

In 1923, an extension of sewer at *Low Bentham*, comprising 60 yards of 9 ins. sewer and 1 manhole was laid for new property.

For *Ingleton* Sewage Disposal Works an Inquiry was held on March 15th, by A. W. Brightmore, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., for sanction to a loan of £400 for the purchase of additional land for sewage disposal and refuse disposal, adjoining the existing sites, and sanction was received in April.

Plans were submitted for the extension of the *Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe* Sewage Disposal Works, for sanction to a loan of £4,000. An Inquiry was held under H. E. Byrne, Esq., M. Inst., C.E., on June 5th, 1923, and sanction received at the end of December.

Newby Sewage Disposal Works: Complaints were received from the owners of land on which the sewage is irrigated. A new settling tank and sludge well were put down and sub-irrigation pipes laid for distributing the effluent. The result has been quite satisfactory.

In 1925, tenders for the works in connection with the Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe sewage disposal, were considered in May and found unsatisfactory and it was decided to carry out the work by direct labour, and a Clerk of Works was appointed and the work commenced in July. These consist of an additional outfall sewer, screening chamber, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, sludge filters, ejector wells, engine house, air compressors and the levelling and laying out of 8 acres of land, and the work is proceeding.

At *Malham* a short length of 9 ins. sewer with 2 manholes was laid for draining additional property.

In consequence of a complaint from the W. R. Rivers Board the Council has given instructions to Mr. Foxcroft to prepare a scheme for sewage disposal for the village of Malham.

Excrement and Refuse Disposal.—The common privy-midden was the method of excrement disposal mostly in use throughout the district. In those places where sewers have been provided, water-closets have in most instances been substituted, and the conversion of privies into water-closets is constantly urged. There are a few ash-closets and privies furnished with movable receptacles. All new privies are constructed in accordance with the bye-laws in force.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of Closets of each type in the District at the end of 1925 :

No. of Privies—Fixed Receptacles ...	...	...	...	1149
No. of Privies—Movable Receptacles ...	...	...	...	46
No. of Fresh Water Closets...	...	...	...	1381
No. of Waste Water Closets ...	...	...	...	67
No. of Hand Flushed Closets ...	...	...	...	66

The following shows the number of conversions from one type of Sanitary convenience to another during the five years 1921 to 1925 inclusive :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Privies fixed to movable receptacles ...	—	—	—	—	—
„ with fixed receptacles to Fresh Water Closets	1	3	6	2	10
„ with fixed receptacles to Waste Water Closets	—	—	—	—	—
„ movable receptacles to Fresh Water Closets	—	—	8	8	—
„ movable receptacles to Waste Water Closets	—	—	—	—	—

At *Ingleton* a Public Convenience has been provided in the Brow, consisting of 4 W.C's. for females, and 2 for males and urinal, at a cost of about £400.

Public tips for dry ashes and rubbish were provided in 1893 at High and Low Bentham. At *Ingleton*, a public tip is provided at “Fallen Brow,” and at Long Preston a new tip was provided in 1899, and enclosed on land below the railway station. In 1901 the Council made application to the Local Government Board for Urban Powers under Section 45 of the “Public Health Act, 1875,” to enable them to provide a *public tip* for Austwick. In 1911 an order was issued in March investing the Council with powers under Section 45, “Public Health Act,” for the provision of public tips in those townships not hitherto included. A public tip has since been obtained for Malham. A public tip has been acquired by the Council for Burton, situated at the Old Bobbin Mill. Public tips are required for Airton and Horton-in-Ribblesdale. A public tip was provided this year (1925) for Westhouse, Thornton.

SCAVENGING.—For *Bentham*, the Council undertook the removal of household refuse at High and Low Bentham by contract in September, 1914. For High Bentham a new tip has been leased at Lane Foot Quarry at £10 per annum, and the refuse from High Bentham is deposited there. The contract for High and Low Bentham was let from October 1st to Mr. G. E. Harrison at £96 per annum.

For *Ingleton*. From October 1st the contract was let to Mr. W. Barrow for £115 per annum. Refuse is deposited on the Fallen Brow Tip.

For *Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe*, the scavenging in these three townships was undertaken in April, 1919, by the Council by direct labour, and they purchased a horse and cart for the purpose, and the refuse is deposited in the tip provided at Gildersleets, and the results have been satisfactory.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF THE SANITARY WORK, &c., completed in the year ending December 31st, 1925:

SUB-DISTRICT		Bentham	Settle	L. Preston	K. Malham	Arncliffe	TOTAL
No. of New Houses occupied during the year		8	21	2	...	1	32
No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected ...		197	85	7	2	1	292
House Drains repaired, cleansed, &c. ...	...	4	8	...	...	...	12
House Drains trapped and ventilated ...	...	8	21	2	...	1	32
House Drains (new) provided ...	...	18	24	4	...	1	47
Waste Pipes trapped ...	...	12	21	2	...	1	36
Privies, and Water Closets repaired, cleansed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water Closets provided...	...	14	21	2	...	1	38
Privies abolished ...	...	9	...	...	1	...	10
Houses Supplied with Water ...	...	8	21	2	...	1	32
New Ashpits provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ashbins provided ...	...	13	21	...	...	...	34
Removal of accumulation of dung, stagnant water, animal and other refuse ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ...	...	47	4	2	...	...	53
Schools Disinfected do. ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Common Lodging Houses inspected ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Slaughter Houses under inspection ...	...	17	8	3	...	...	28
Bakehouses do. ...	...	10	7	2	...	...	19
Dairies and Cowsheds and Milkshops inspections		11	5	...	...	...	16
Premises examined under "Factory and Workshops Act" ...	...	68	51	20	7	2	148
Premises inspected under "Petroleum Act" ...		14	10	6	4	1	35
Plans approved ...	...	20	21	6	...	...	47
Plans disapproved ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Informal Notices served ...	...	1	10	...	...	...	11
No. of Informal Notices complied with ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
No. of Statutory Notices served ...	...	17	9	...	...	...	26
No. of Statutory Notices complied with ...	...	9	11	...	...	...	20

THOMAS A. FOXCROFT, *Certificated Inspector of Nuisances.*

FRANK FOXCROFT, do. do.

Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses, &c.—There are now two Common Lodging Houses in the district, and these are at Settle and one is well kept, but the other requires structural alterations, and to be better kept. There are 28 Slaughter Houses situated as mentioned. All are regularly inspected, and fairly well kept.

No *Unsound Meat* was to my knowledge exposed for sale, and none had to be surrendered or destroyed.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	13	13	13
Licensed	6	10	15
	19	23	28

Among *Noxious Trade* there is one Tanner and one Fellmonger in the district: these premises have been well kept and no complaints have been made. Three instances of *Overcrowding* were reported. Two in Settle, one in Langcliffe. The first of these was due to taking inlodgers and this was stopped. The other was abated by rearrangement of the sleeping accommodation. The Langcliffe case was dealt with by removal to other premises. No *Legal Proceedings* were resorted to. The *Dairies and Cowsheds* in the district are under inspection for the purpose of re-registration under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922, and 97 premises have been examined, with 258 cowsheds. In the majority of cases, structural alterations were required, and the 84 occupiers have been called upon to make these. In 35 instances the work has been carried out. In 25 others some work has been done, and awaits further inspection.

Report under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the year 1925:—

A Register, a Record Book, and a Fire Escape Book are kept, in which details are entered up as to sanitation, air-space, ventilation, drainage of floors, cleanliness, &c.

The “Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907,” is not in force in this District.

148 Workshops have been examined.

Notices for *Lime Washing* were not required.

There was no *Overcrowding* found.

No *New Workshops* were notified by the Factory Inspector.

No list of *Outworkers* has been received.

The following Table shows the kind of work followed on the premises examined in each Sub-District.

WORKSHOPS.

OCCUPATION	Bentham Sub-District	Settle Sub-District	Long Preston Sub-District	Kirkby- Malham Sub-District	Arncliffe Sub-District	TOTAL
Tailors	7	4	1	1	—	13
Shoemakers	9	5	3	1	—	18
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	11	7	3	1	—	22
Joiners	11	4	3	2	1	21
Bakers and Confectioners ...	10	7	2	—	—	19
Saddlers	1	1	—	—	—	2
Cabinet Makers... ..	1	2	—	—	—	3
Blacksmiths	7	3	2	1	1	14
Plumbers	4	4	2	1	—	11
Painters	—	4	1	—	—	5
Tinners	1	2	—	—	—	3
Mechanics	3	4	2	—	—	9
Beer Bottling, &c.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fellmonger	1	—	—	—	—	1
Woolsorter	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tanner	—	1	—	—	—	1
Printers	2	2	—	—	—	4
Total ...	68	51	20	7	2	148

Bye-laws & Urban Powers.—This Authority possesses Urban Powers under Section 39 of the “Public Health Act, 1875,” for Bentham, Ingleton, Long Preston, and Settle, and for Clapham in 1925, under Sections 42 and 45 for Bentham, Ingleton, Long Preston, Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe, Burton-in-Lonsdale and Hellifield; under Sections 157 and 158 for Bentham, Ingleton, Long Preston, Settle, Giggleswick, Langcliffe, Burton-in-Lonsdale and Hellifield; and under Sections 169 (paragraphs 2 and 3) and 170 for Bentham, Ingleton, Long Preston, Settle, Giggleswick, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Clapham-cum-Newby, Austwick and Stainforth, and they have since been obtained for Hellifield. The Authority has also adopted a code of bye-laws in accordance with the Model with respect to “Slaughter-houses,” “New Streets and Buildings,” and with respect to the “Management of a Cemetery, for Ingleton. They adopted the Model Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses and these were allowed in 1888. In 1891 an order was obtained for putting in force the provision of Section 49 of the “Public Health Act (Amendment Act), 1890,” within the contributory places of Bentham, Giggleswick, Ingleton and Settle. Application was made in 1896 for Urban Powers under Section 44, “Public Health Act, 1875,” so far as it applied to the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health, and these were granted. Urban Powers were applied for in 1898, under Section 49 of the “Public Health Act, 1875,” for the whole district, but the Local Government Board declined this, stating that the Board was not in the habit of granting these powers to Rural District Councils. In September, 1899, the Local Government Board issued an Order investing the Council with Urban Powers under Section 160, Sub-section 3, of the

“Public Health Act, 1875,” with respect to ruinous or dangerous buildings. In March, 1890, they also by Order invested the Rural Council with Urban Powers under Section 155 of the “Public Health Act, 1875,” and Section 3 of the “Public Health (Buildings and Streets) Act, 1888,” to regulate the line of buildings for the contributory places of Bentham, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Giggleswick, Hellifield, Ingleton, Langcliffe, Long Preston and Settle. In January, 1900, the Local Government Board invested the Council with Powers of “Private Street Works Act, 1882,” with respect to Goodenber Road in the township of Bentham, and Thorndale Street in the township of Hellifield. Urban Powers under this Act was granted in July, 1909, for Middle Craven Road, Settle. In 1901, application was made to the Local Government Board for an extension of the bye-laws under Sections 157 and 158 of the “Public Health Act, 1875,” to the township of Austwick, and this was granted: also Urban Powers under Section 45 for the provision of a Public Tip for refuse at Austwick. Urban Powers under Section 44 of the “Public Health Act, 1875,” was applied for, for the contributory places of Austwick, Bentham, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Giggleswick, Hellifield, Ingleton, Langcliffe, Long Preston and Settle, and these were allowed on March 3rd, 1904.

The Council in 1906 adopted the Model Bye-laws with respect to “Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.,” under the “Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885,” Section 9, Sub-section 2; and these were allowed by the L.G.B. on February 2nd, 1906. Urban Powers were also obtained under the “Private Street Works Act, 1892,” for High Hill Grove, Settle, in January, 1907, and the North Field Road, Settle, in June 1914. An Order under the “Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847,” was issued by the L.G.B. in May, 1909, putting in force the provisions with respect to “chimneys on fire,” in the township of Settle. Urban Powers under Section 160, Sub-section 1 of the “Public Health Act, 1875,” with respect to the naming of streets and the numbering of houses, for the township of Settle, were obtained on March 30th, 1910, and for Hellifield in July, 1914.

Application was made in 1923 for Urban Powers under Section 155, and 157, and 158, P.H.A./75 and Sec. 3 “Building and Streets Act, 1888,” to be in force in the contributory places of Clapham-cum-Newby, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Rathmell, Stainforth, and Thornton-in-Lonsdale, and these were sanctioned in June, 1923. The Building Bye-laws were revised and the Intermediate Series were adopted and sanctioned October 2nd, 1923.

Acts of Parliament Adopted.—The “Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889,” was adopted and came into force in 1890. On November 24th, 1903, this Council decided to adopt Part III of “The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890,” and this was duly advertised, as required. The Council in 1907 decided to adopt the “Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.”

Medical Inspection of School Children.—The West Riding County Council in September, 1908, appointed ten whole-time officers to undertake this work throughout the Administrative County. Dr. Stuart Lindsay, has charge of all the Schools in this district.

I had to advise the closure for a time of the following schools in consequence of an outbreak of infectious diseases among the pupils:—

For *Measles*:—The Horton-in-Ribblesdale School in September and the Helwith Bridge School in November.

For *Whooping Cough*:—The Arncliffe School in August, the Litton School in September, and the Langcliffe School in October.

For *Chicken Pox*:—The Long Preston Endowed School in March.

For *Influenza*:—The Burton-in-Lonsdale School, the Eldroth School, Chapel-le-Dale School, Newby School, both Ingleton Schools, both Low Bentham Schools, Rathmell School, Helwith Bridge School, Langcliffe School and Hellifield School in January, the Settle School in February.

There are 27 schools in this district. All are supplied with water from a public or private source, and this is piped into the school, except at Lawkland, supplied by a well. At Helwith Bridge, Horton, a scheme has been provided by the sinking of a well and the provision of a windmill pump and storage tank, a water supply to the adjoining 5 houses, and the school. The majority are supplied with automatic flush water-closets, and at Kirkby Malham School automatic flushed W.C.'s have been provided this year in the place of privies. The other smaller outlying schools have privy middens, viz.: Arncliffe, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Halton Gill, Halton West, Chapel-le-dale, Lawkland, Malham Moor, Rathmell, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, and Wigglesworth.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—The total births registered were 254 in number. This total 254 (136 males and 118 females), is a decrease of 21 from last year, and is equivalent to a birth-rate of 16·9 as compared with 18·3 last year, 17·7 in 1923, 16·8 in 1922, 20·5 in 1921, 20·4 in 1920, 16·6 in 1919, 15·5 in 1918, 16·0 in 1917, 18·4 in 1916, 22·7 in 1915, 19·0 in 1914, 20·5 in 1913, 17·8 in 1912, 18·6 in 1911, and 21·9 in 1910. The natural increase to the population is 74. The illegitimate births were 6 in number (2 males and 4 females.)

Deaths.—The total deaths registered in the district were 172 in number. From this 4 have to be deducted to be transferred to other districts, and added 12 transferred to this district. This gives a corrected total of 180 (82 males and 98 females). This is a decrease of 2 from last year, and is equivalent to a death rate of 11·9 per 1000 living, as compared with 12·1 last year, 13·4 in 1923, 12·1 in 1922, 11·3 in 1921, 12·0 in 1920, 12·8 in 1919, 14·2 in 1918, 11·4 in 1917, 11·8 in 1916, 13·6 in 1915, 10·6 in 1914, 11·0 in 1913, 10·2 in 1912, 9·9 in 1911, 11·2 in 1910, 11·4 in 1909, and 13·2 in 1908.

Marriages.—There were 100 marriages, as against 88, 110, 126, 109, 141, 108, 71, 72, 97, 108, 104, 81, 108, and 122 in previous years.

L.G.B. TABLE III (Modified.)

**Causes of Death in
Settle Rural District, 1925.**

ALL CAUSES (Civilians only)				Males 82	Females 98
1	Enteric fever	...	...	—	—
2	Small-pox	...	...	—	—
3	Measles	...	...	—	—
4	Scarlet fever	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping cough	...	...	1	—
6	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
7	Influenza	...	...	6	4
8	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	1	—
9	Meningococcal meningitis			—	—
10	Tuberculosis of respirat- ory system			3	2
11	Other tuberculous diseases			—	2
12	Cancer, malignant disease			5	7
13	Rheumatic fever	...	...	—	—
14	Diabetes	...	...	3	2
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.			6	11
16	Heart disease	...	...	13	18
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	5	5
18	Bronchitis	...	...	2	7
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	2	4
20	Other respiratory diseases			2	1
21	Ulcer of stomach or duo- denum			—	—
22	Diarrhœa, &c., under 2 years			—	—
23	Appendicitis and typhlitis			—	1
24	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	—	1
25	Acute & chronic nephritis			2	4
26	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	—	—
27	Other accidents and dis- eases of pregnancy and parturition			—	2
28	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth			1	1
29	Suicide	...	...	1	—
30	Other deaths from violence			2	2
31	Other defined diseases	...	...	27	24
32	Causes ill-defined or un- known			—	—
Special Causes (included above)					
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	—	—

The age periods of the deaths are omitted.

In the following Table II it will be seen that the birth rate is lower than in the last two years.

The general death rate has only on two recent occasions been lower, but is slightly above the mean for the decade 1908–17.

It is satisfactory to note however, that no less than 57·2 per cent. of the total deaths were those of persons over 65 years of age, the highest percentage yet reached by this district.

The Infant Mortality is only 35·4 per 1000 births, a satisfactory decrease on that for last year 47·2, and in 1923 93·6.

The causes of the Infant deaths are shown in L. G. B. Table IV, of these 9 in number, 2 occurred in the first week of life. The Infant Mortality and the percentage of deaths of children under 5 years of age, are in each instance the lowest on record.

There was 3 *Uncertified Deaths*: as follows:—

F. 74. Probably Heart Failure.

M. 72. Senile Decay.

M. 4 mos. Probably Convulsions.

There were 7 *Inquests and Coroners Certificates*.

The deaths occurred in each quarter as follows:—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
50	40	40	42

L.G.B. TABLE IV.
SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT.
INFANT MORTALITY.

1925. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes	Certified		2	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	8
	Uncertified		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Influenza...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stomatitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Marasmus	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS			2	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	9
Nett Births in the year			{ legitimate... 248			Nett Deaths in the year			{ legitimate infants ... 9			
			{ illegitimate.. 6						{ illegitimate infants 1			

TABLE IV.

Table shewing the mortality from certain classes of diseases, and proportions to population and to 1,000 deaths, in the years 1923, 1924, and 1925.

DISEASE	Total Deaths			Deaths per 1000 of Population			Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
1. Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases...	6	—	1	0·3	—	0·0	29·7	—	9·9
2. Pulmonary Diseases other than } Phthisis }	16	13	18	1·0	0·8	1·1	79·2	71·4	100·0
3. Tuberculous Diseases	8	5	7	0·5	0·3	0·4	39·6	27·4	38·8
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	13	5	7	0·8	0·3	0·4	64·3	27·4	38·8
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants...	3	3	2	0·1	0·2	0·1	14·8	16·4	11·1

TABLE II.

Table showing the annual birth-rate, rates of mortality, death rates among children, and deaths in public institutions, during the past nine years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 inclusive, and the mean for the decades 1878-87, 1888-97, 1898-1907, and 1908-1917.

Year	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	Annual rate of mortality per 1000 living	Deaths of Children un- der 1 year ; percentage of total deaths	Percentage of deaths of Children un- der 1 year to registered births .	Deaths of Children un- der 5 years ; percentage of total deaths	Total number of deaths in Public Institutions
Mean for Decade 1878-87	29.3	15.8	18.4	10.2	28.1	9.5
Mean for Decade 1888-97	25.7	15.4	19.9	11.9	27.9	8.6
Mean for Decade 1898-07	23.6	13.5	15.4	8.8	22.1	12.8
Mean for Decade 1908-17	19.8	11.4	12.1	6.8	15.7	16.3
1917	16.0	11.4	11.9	7.5	13.2	16
1918	15.5	14.2	10.6	8.7	19.1	18
1919	16.6	12.8	14.6	10.8	19.3	24
1920	20.4	12.0	13.0	7.6	15.1	14
1921	20.5	11.3	11.0	6.1	13.9	14
1922	16.8	12.1	13.5	9.7	14.0	14
1923	17.7	13.4	12.3	9.3	14.3	12
1924	18.3	12.1	7.1	4.7	8.2	12
1925	16.9	11.9	5.0	3.5	6.6	11

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The Settle Rural District has this year practically no Zymotic rate. One death only was returned (from Whooping Cough), as compared with 0, 6, 5, 1, 1, 6, 9, 5, 2, 5, 6, 5, 8, 3, 1, 5, 6 and 11 in previous years. This is equivalent to a Zymotic rate of 0.0 per 1000 living, as against 0.0, 0.3, 0.3, 0.06, 0.0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.3, 0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 0.3, 0.5, 0.2, 0.6, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.7 in the previous years.

75 certificates under the "Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, &c.," were received, as compared with 18, 11, 47, 29, 62, 33, 54, 46, 18, 35, 52, 114, 153, 69, 66, 125, 119, and 135 in preceding years. These are shown in tabular form as to age, &c., as suggested.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

DISEASE				Total Cases notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital*	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2	5	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	52	51	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	11	—	6
Other Diseases generally notifiable				{ Erysipelas 6	—	—
				{ Enceph. Leth. 1	—	—
				{ *Ophthalmia 1	—	—
Other Diseases locally notifiable ...				—	—	—

*Case treated at home, vision unimpaired.

AGE PERIOD OF CASES.

DISEASE		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	4	2	6	20	10	1	5	4	—	—	52
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

Settle Isolation Hospital at Harden Bridge, Austwick.

TUBERCULOSIS (SETTLE RURAL).

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
35	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	1	1	3	3	2	—	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.—This Order came into operation on February 1st, 1913. Four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, and 2 of these died. Two others were not notified. Four cases of Non-Pulmonary were notified and 1 of these died. 1 other death was not notified. In all, 25 cases from the Settle District were in attendance at the Skipton Dispensary, 5 were sent to Sanatorium and 2 to Hospital.

5 deaths were returned from Plumonary and 2 from Non-Plumonary, giving respective rates of 0·3 and 0·1, and from all forms of 0·4 per 1000 living.

National Insurance Act: Provision of Sanatoria, &c.—The West Riding County Council under their scheme provided Dispensaries at Settle, Skipton, and Keighley, and Dr. E. Allan Wilson, of Keighley is in charge. Settle cases attend at the Skipton Dispensary, now when possible, and cases unable to attend at the Dispensaries are visited at their own homes. Suitable cases are sent through the West Riding Insurance Committee to existing Sanatoria and Hospitals in various parts of the Riding, as well as to their own Sanatorium at Middleton, near Ilkley. Their present total accommodation is 829 beds.

Settle Isolation Hospital, at Harden Bridge, Austwick; There were 2 cases remaining in the hospital at the beginning of the year. During 1925 the following were admitted; Scarlet Fever, 51, Diphtheria 5, Enteric Fever 1; total 57, as compared with 17, 8, 37, 28, 60, 32, 48, 41, 10, 22, 42, 97, and 107 in previous years. 29 of the scarlet fever cases came from Bentham. 2 cases were admitted from Sedbergh by agreement.

I reported specially on the Bentham outbreak of scarlet fever in November last, and copies were sent to the Ministry and the County Council.

There is no Hospital for isolation of Small Pox. (See proposed Joint Scheme under New Order in Joint Report.)

Infant Mortality and Notification of Births Act, 1907.—The County Council adopted the Act for their West Riding area, and organised a combined Nursing Scheme for the Riding to embrace Birth Notification, School Nurses and Health Visitors, in conjunction where possible with existing District Nursing Associations, and this latter has been done for the greater part of the Settle Rural District in connection with the Settle and Bentham Nursing Associations. In April, 1916, a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was started at Settle, and was attended by Mothers from Settle, Giggleswick, Langeliffe and Stainforth, but the Maternity Home was unfortunately closed in November of 1921. The Meetings are held weekly at the Adult School in Settle. Only 39 meetings were held during the year at Settle, under charge of Nurse Pettitt, and 9 Medical Clinics under a local doctor. There are 15 mothers on the register, and the average attendance at the centre has only been 9. Nurse Pettitt has also held a branch centre monthly at Airton, where there were 9 mothers on the register and an average attendance of 5. Nurse Kenny had had branch meetings monthly at Foredale and Horton with an average attendance of 7 and 6. At the Settle centre 336 lbs. of Glaxo have been sold, &c., and 112 lbs. of Virol. Nurse Pettitt paid 56 pre-natal visits in Settle, and nurses have taken children to Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital for operations on tonsils and for adenoids, and also for eye testing for glasses. 1 Eye Clinic was held at Settle and 1 at Hellifield under the County Council.

Both nurses have visited and given practical advice in cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox and mumps.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the Settle District this year is only 35·4 per 1000 births, an improvement upon 47·2 last year and 97·6 in 1923. The causes of death are shown in L.G.B. Table IV.

Midwives' Act.—The administration of the Midwives' Act is in the hands of the County Council, which is the Local Supervising Authority.

Venereal Disease.—Clinics for Venereal cases are held under the County Council twice a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, in the evening, at Victoria Hospital, Keighley. Only 2 cases of Gonorrhea in males were treated, and 1 discharged cured.

HOUSING.

I. General Housing Conditions in the District given for each Township (31).
(1.) (2,) and (3.)

TOWNSHIP	Area	Population Census 1921	Total number of Houses estimated	Working Class Houses	Number erected &c. 1925	Shortage of Houses	Houses proposed to be built
Settle	4492	2389	566		19	20	20
Airton	2559	231	49		—	—	—
Arncliffe	3140	101	25		—	—	—
Austwick	7921	480	104		—	—	—
Bentham	7723	2463	607		7	12	12
Burton-in-Lonsdale ...	1557	565	123		—	—	—
Clapham	12041	642	153		—	—	—
Giggleswick	4348	954	149		—	6	6
Halton Gill	7861	90	16		—	—	—
Halton West	2291	127	27		—	—	—
Hanlith	966	37	5		—	—	—
Hawkswick	3080	55	14		1	—	—
Hellifield	3402	956	217		—	40	40
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	17274	704	152		1	6	—
Ingleton	17509	2464	496		1	—	—
Kirkby Malham	1148	113	25		—	—	—
Langcliffe	2553	554	131		—	6	—
Lawkland	5347	239	51		—	—	—
Litton	3923	89	13		—	—	—
Long Preston	3577	690	201		2	4	—
Malham	4287	142	30		—	—	—
Malham Moor	10973	105	19		—	—	—
Nappa... ..	578	26	4		—	—	—
Otterburn	1128	51	9		—	—	—
Rathmell	3420	229	51		—	—	—
Scosthrop	1274	60	16		—	—	—
Stainforth	3696	198	46		1	2	—
Swinden	1051	29	6		—	—	—
Thornton-in-Lonsdale	7484	297	77		—	—	—
Tosside	1113	70	15		—	—	—
Wigglesworth...	4291	223	45		—	—	—
TOTALS	152007	15373	3442		32	96	78

The present estimation by the Registrar General is 15,020.

II. *Over-crowding.*—

Three actual cases of over-crowding were reported during the year. These have been referred to. There are many houses occupied by members of more than family. Owing to present shortage of house accommodation there are no means of reducing this.

III. *Fitness of Houses.*—The houses throughout the district are generally substantially built of stone. There are, however, many which are old in date and fallen into disrepair, requiring many structural alterations to bring them up to modern requirements. In the older houses the chief defects are inefficient ventilation and lighting, and want of damp-proof course, and some built back to earth. There are a few back-to-back houses in Bentham. There are no cellar-dwellings, and no underground sleeping rooms.

IV. *Unhealthy Areas.*

There are no unhealthy areas.

V. The model bye-laws with respect to “New Streets and Buildings” are in force in contributory places. (See bye-laws, &c.)

VII. See No. III.

MR. T. A. FOXCROFT, Sanitary and Housing Inspector Town Hall, Settle.
MR. FRANK, FOXCROFT, Assistant ,, ,,

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year	...	...	...	(6 private)	32
(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b).)					
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:					
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	13
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	13
1. <i>Unfit Dwelling-houses.</i>					
Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	29
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	14

2. *Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	8
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—								
(a) by Owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) by Local Authority in default owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :								
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made								2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders								—

HOUSING SCHEME.

For the early history see previous reports. During 1924—on Settle No. 2 site, tenders were accepted in November for the erection of 6 houses, and application made for a loan of £3,100 for this purpose, and sanction has since been received. In June, 1924, sanction was received to erect 6 more houses at Settle, on the same site, and the sanction to borrow £3,300 for this purpose in July. In November it was decided to erect 8 more houses at Settle. For Hellifield it was decided to erect 40 houses and at Long Preston 6 houses. Negotiations were commenced with the owners of the necessary land.

During 1925—the two last mentioned sites were acquired and a commencement made of the erection of 12 houses at Hellifield (2 parlour and 10 scullery) and 6 houses (4 parlour and 2 scullery) at Long Preston. Also 8 houses (4 parlour and 4 scullery) were commenced at Settle.

Housing Loans.—Sanction was given in May to a loan of £6000 for housing purposes at Hellifield, and £275 for the purchase of the Long Preston site. Sanction was given in September for £3350 for houses at Long Preston.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are the matters requiring the attention of the Council :—

- 1.—To complete the re-construction of the Sewage Disposal Works at Settle, Giggleswick, and Langeliffe.
- 2.—The improvement of the water supply at Burton-in-Lonsdale and Hellifield.
- 3.—To provide proper means of Sewerage for the villages of Horton, Kirkby Malham, Malham, and Arncliffe.
- 4.—To undertake, by contract or otherwise, the removal of ashpit refuse in the remaining populous parts of the district : Hellifield, Long Preston, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
- 5.—The structural improvements of the Cowsheds.
- 6.—To put in force the provisions of the “ Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890,” and to consider the adoption of certain sections of the “ Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907,” and of the Public Health Act, 1925, which are adoptive.
- 7.—To provide further burial accommodation by the provision of a Cemetery under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1889, or otherwise, for the townships of Settle and Giggleswick.
- 8.—To continue the provision of Housing Accommodation for the Working Classes.

FRANCIS E. ATKINSON, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Settle Rural District Council,
April, 1926.

SETTLE

Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1925.

SETTLE, APRIL, 1926.

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